

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 100, Vol. II.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1871.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



THE CROMWELL BAKERY
J. SCOTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND
MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED FOR TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES . . . 10s.
DRAUGHT „ . . . 16s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

CROMWELL COAL PITS.
NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and that they are now in a position to supply COAL of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per ton at the Pit, or 33s. per ton delivered.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Coal Merchants.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD
JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material available for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest Prices compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c. Building Ironmongery, Carpenters and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

M. R. W. WILSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,

AND

CONVEYANCER,

Will regularly attend the Courts at Cromwell.



Henry's Line of Royal Mail Coaches.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY
and **FRIDAY**, a coach of the above line leaves CLYDE for CROMWELL, ARROWTOWN, FRANKTON, and QUEENSTOWN, at six a.m., and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday it returns to Cromwell and Clyde, leaving Queenstown at six a.m.

Booking Office at Cromwell:—The Golden Age Hotel.

J. Y. HENRY, Proprietor.

Cromwell Advertisement

I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

Drapery.—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpaca, challies, mohairs, wineys, muslins, prints, coburges Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds Ladies' and Children's Underclothing. — Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields.

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department.—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doe skin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes.—A splendid assortment, consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets.—In tapestry, felt, all-wool kideermaster, druggat; hearth-rugs.

Matting.—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, bilbies, braces and bits, black-lew, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, candle-ends, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, griddles, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, gads, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladders, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, pitch, pumps, powder, pincers, pipping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, seaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steel-yanks, scales, screws, staples, stewpans, tea-pots, trowels, tar, tanks, tubs, tureens, vices, wipers, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

Timber and Building Materials.—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. lathwork

T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2 inch; beaded and plain match lining

Quartering, American hardwood, 3 x 1, 3 x 1 1/2, 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 6; mouldings, various sizes

Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads

Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts; doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green, blue, umbre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

Paperhangings.—A large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage, and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

Tinware of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.

Kitchen Utensils.—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

Crockery.—A large and well-assorted department.

Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.—large assortment.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single, and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillmore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking; easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

Commodore, cheffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers

Tables: round and square, dining, loo, and dressing, various

Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain

Sofas, a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

Leather.—Crop, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

Grindery.—A large assortment.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver oak, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens, imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bushful lover, little smashade, monster; Barrett's twist and cut tobaccos; snuff

Cigars: "Tabacos, Havana, Princess", and Swiss.

Stationery and Books.—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files, blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases, envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mullage, ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books

Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards, pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks

Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books

Postical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow

Gilt books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

Fancy Goods.—A large, choice, and varied assortment.

Patent Medicines.—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

Perfumery.—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

Saddlery.—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured expressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

Bridles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices.

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; halters; hobbles, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; deny, stock, green hide, and all over hogskin; various prices.

Saddle-cloths, kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds;

valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stirrup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnishers, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

Pack saddles, straps, needles, buckles, hump knives.

Whips, a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hide; ladies' twigs, various kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

Produce.—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatipu.

We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Adelaide), pollard, bran, oats, wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

Sundries.—Tents, tarpaulins, Manila rope; loose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, hoes, directors, brushware, pump and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.

Cromwell Advertisements

JOHN MARSH'S

LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
adjoining the
BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Saddle and Harness Horses on Hire.

Charges Moderate.

A First-Class Groom.

HENRY WAEBER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL,

Has Removed to his

NEW PREMISES,

MELMORE TERRACE,

Adjoining the Golden Age Hotel.

H. W. begs to notify that he has been working in some of the largest Establishments in Great Britain and the Continent; and, having brought with him the Newest and Most Improved WATCHMAKING MACHINERY, he is enabled to execute all orders entrusted to him with accuracy, punctuality, and despatch.

Watches cleaned for 10s.

All Repairs guaranteed for Twelve Months.

A Beautiful and Varied Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Clocks, Gold Chains and Alberts, Plain Gold and Signet Rings, Brooches, Ear-rings.

HENRY WAEBER,

WATCHMAKING & JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT.
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM J. BARRY,
AUCTIONEER,

CATTLE SALESMAN, & COMMISSION AGENT,
CROMWELL,

Begs to announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to conduct

AUCTION SALES,

in Cromwell, or in any other part of the Province at the lowest rate of commission

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

THE CELEBRATED

BLACK HORSE BREWERY BEER.

XXX AND XXXX ALE.

BASTINGS AND KOFOED - PROPRIETORS.

The undersigned has been appointed **SOLE AGENT** for Cromwell and surrounding districts, and can guarantee a regular supply. The Beer cannot be excelled in Otago.

W. J. BARRY,

Cromwell

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,

FAMILY GROCER.

—o—

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments, Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toys of every description, Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours, Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c. Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips, English & Colonial Newspapers and Magazines, Oats & Chaff.

Cromwell



SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district,
free of charge.



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE

AND
RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS,

AND

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.
GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff

ISLAY Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones'
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case

J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Barnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint,
Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

NOTICE

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell.

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.
ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
LAKE WAKATIP.



F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

Cromwell

[A CARD.]

DR. JAMES CORSE,
SURGEON,

May be consulted daily at his residence,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

[A CARD.]

MR H. W. SMYTHIES
MINING SURVEYOR,
CROMWELL.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. Goodger the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the STABLES in connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

Bridge Hotel, Cromwell.

JOHN MARSH,

OF THE BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

- Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

Cromwell

NOTICE.

POISON for dogs is laid on **ARDGOUR STATION.** ALEX. McLEAN, Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on **MOUNT PISA STATION** on and after this date. I. LOUGHNAN.
Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27to



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.



OWEN PIERCE,

SMITHFIELD CO.'S BUTCHERY
CROMWELL.

Thanks his customers and the public generally for the patronage they have so liberally bestowed upon him. He now begs to announce that he is in a position to supply

FIRST-CLASS MEAT

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

Mutton (Quarters), 3d. to 4d. per lb.

Mutton (Sides), 3d per lb.

Beef (boiling), 5d. per lb.

Beef (roasting), 6d. per lb.

Chops, 6d per lb.

Rump Steaks, 8d. per lb.

Sausages, 9d. per lb.

Families waited on for orders.

KARL PRETSCH,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,
Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

WILLIAM BARNES,
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is now carrying on the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

A Consignment of the "GOODENOUGH" PATENT HORSE-SHOES having now arrived, you will have an opportunity of testing the latest improved principle.

The undersigned has had long practice on the above patent, and the public may rely upon the efficiency of the workmanship.

WILLIAM BARNES,

Blacksmith and Farrier.

N.B.—Next the Bridge Hotel.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

AGENTS,

CROMWELL.

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Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, PORTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY,
KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC, the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE, which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor

CHUNG HUNG LUNG,
having purchased the interest of Ah Kong in the Bannockburn Store, invites the Patronage of the Public and his countrymen.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE.
ALLEY AND GOODWIN,

COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg leave to return thanks for past favours, and to inform their numerous customers at the Bannockburn, Gorge, Bendigo, and the inhabitants of the district generally that they are now prepared to supply (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality, at their usual moderate prices, viz., 15s per ton; delivered, at from 1s 9d per bag and upwards, according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms. 102

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL.
CARRICK RANGE HOTEL.

Opposite the Royal Standard Co.'s Battery, SMITH'S CREEK.

The erection of the above Hotel is now completed, and every portion of it has been planned and built under the experienced supervision of the Proprietor, with a special view to its adaptability for the comfort and convenience of its patrons.

The Carrick Range Hotel is within easy distance of the various Reefs, and an excellent dray-road (constructed at great expense by the Royal Standard Company) extends from the base to the summit of the Range.

The accommodation comprises Bar and Bar Parlour, handsomely fitted up; large and well-furnished Dining Room; Private Parlour; magnificent Hall, large and lofty, built expressly for Balls, Public meetings, &c.; and an extensive suite of really comfortable and commodious Single and Double Bed Rooms.

The premises will be found replete with every convenience; and the Proprietor confidently asserts that the Carrick Range Hotel affords to every class of visitors accommodation unsurpassed by any up-country hotel in Otago.

The situation is extremely picturesque, commanding a magnificent view of Mount Pisa, the Grandview Mountains, and the Upper Clutha Valley.

Table d'Hôte Daily from 12 till 2.

The culinary arrangements are under competent management, and it is the determination of the Proprietor to maintain this department in the highest state of efficiency.

First-class Six-stalled Stable in course of erection.

Saddle Horses for Hire on Moderate Terms.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
SMITH'S CREEK.
(The only hotel in the vicinity of the Reefs.)

JOHN MCCORMICK,
Proprietor.

Bannockburn

QUARTZVILLE BUTCHERY.

JOHN GRINDLEY

Begs to announce to the Public of Bannockburn and the Carrick Range, that he has opened a Butchering Establishment in the Township of QUARTZVILLE, next door to the CARRICK RANGE HOTEL, where he will always have on hand a supply of Prime BEEF, MUTTON, and PORK, at the lowest market rates.

A choice assortment of SMALL GOODS constantly on hand.

Or delivered in any part of the District.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,

(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to CARRICKTOWN, next to M'Cormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of their patronage.

Bendigo Gully, &c.

Rocky Point Ferry,

On the Main Line of Government Road to Bendigo.

REDUCED FARES.

GEORGE McLACHLAN begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr John M'Cormick, together with the ROCKY POINT FERRY HOTEL, the large and well-furnished PUNT recently placed on the Clutha at the above crossing-place.

This Punt is admitted to be one of the finest in the Province, and easily crosses the heaviest six and eight-horse waggons. Forty tons can be taken on the punt at once, and crossed with ease.

This being the nearest road to Bendigo, parties visiting the Reefs will find it to their advantage to cross at this punt. Vehicles of all descriptions ferried at moderate rates.

BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL.

WAKEFIELD.

The undersigned having recently completed the above house at great expense, begs to intimate that he is now in a position to offer the best Accommodation to his patrons. The house has been fitted with every convenience for carrying on an extensive trade, and the comfort of visitors and boarders will be specially attended to.

Commodious BILLIARD ROOM, with one of the best Tables.

W. GOODALL,

Proprietor.

JOSIAH MITCHINSON,

Wholesale and Retail
STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Hawea and Wanaka

HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER in any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 26s per 100 feet.

BOARDS and SCANTLING at 16s. per 100 feet super., at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), whence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS,

Hawea Saw-mills.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,

LUGGATE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Nevis

BRITISH STORES,

Nevis.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

Queenstown

JOHN O. MARDELL,

MINING AGENT, SHAREBROKER, AND

General Commission Agent,

Valuator, and Accountant,

ARROWTOWN AND QUEENSTOWN.

Stock, Agricultural Produce, and General Merchandise Bought and Sold on Commission.

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER

AND NEWS AGENT,

Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,

AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,

QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

WATCH REPAIRING AND CLEANING.

CHARLES BEEBY,

(Formerly of Cromwell),

WATCHMAKER & MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Rees-street, Queenstown,

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell District that any work entrusted to him will be executed by an EXPERIENCED WORKMAN, with accuracy and despatch.

Colonial Jewellery of all descriptions, trade-marked, made on the premises. 99

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN.

A. EICHARDT PROPRIETOR.

The accommodation available for Families at this Hotel is equal to any obtainable in the Metropolis. A large and handsome two-storey STONE BUILDING, fronting the Lake, and having a private entrance from the beach, has just been completed, and is furnished and fitted up in a style the most costly and luxurious.

Best Stables in Queenstown.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE

M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.



Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS
VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

To the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District.

R. BARLOW,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

CLYDE,

Has now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very choice selection of English & Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of

Gold Scarf Pins | Brooches
Locketts | Ear-rings
Chains | Guards

Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals, Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the newest designs.

ALSO,
Lately arrived, a very suitable and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Watches & Clocks carefully Cleaned & Repaired.

MR A. D. WILSON,

DISTRICT SURVEYOR & MINING

ENGINEER,

CLYDE.

96

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,

ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

COAL CREEK HOTEL,

HALF WAY BETWEEN

CROMWELL AND LAWRENCE

The above hotel possesses excellent accommodation for travellers, who may rely upon receiving every attention. The house is situated on the main road from Tuapeka to Cromwell, and affords a convenient stopping-place for horsemen and passengers by coach.

The Dunstan and Tuapeka Mail Coach passes the door twice a-week, and the daily increasing traffic sufficiently proves that this road is recognised as the best route from Dunedin to the northern Gold-Fields.

GENERAL STORE. DISTRICT POST-OFFICE.

N.B.—First-class Stabling. Horses for hire paddock accommodation.

R. AYLING,
Proprietor.

WILLIAM PYLE,

POST OFFICE STORE

ST. BATHANS.

Provisions, Wines, Spirits, Books, Stationery, Clocks, Drugs, Musical Instruments, and Fancy Goods of every description always on hand.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

WATERS'S PATENT MANGLE.

MRS REID (next door to Heron's White Hart Hotel) is prepared to mangle Bed and Table linen for Families in Best Style, at moderate prices. 92

Cromwell

Every Descrip-
tion ofJOB
PRINTINGExecuted with
Neatnessand
DESPATCH

AT

The Cromwell Argus

NEWSPAPER

AND

GENERAL

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

(Adjoining the Council Chamber),

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Matthews and Fenwick,

COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PRINTERS,

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the Northern Gold-Fields that they have just received a beautiful assortment of Jobbing Type, which will enable them to execute orders for every description of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING in the best style of the Art.

Cards: all sizes and Colours; Posters, of any size, in Black or Coloured Inks; Hand-Bills, Show-Cards, Circulars; Labels, Counter Bills, Bill-Heads; Auctioneer's and other Catalogues, Pamphlets; Cheque, Receipt and Delivery Books, &c. &c. &c.

The Cromwell Argus

Is published

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

AT THE OFFICE,

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Quarterly Subscription: Six Shillings.

Charges for Advertising:

Sixteen words and under (not exceeding two

lines of space), each insertion - 2/-

One inch of space, each insertion - 3/-

A reduction will be made in the charge for

advertisements appearing more than four consecutive times.

Standing advertisements according to agreement.

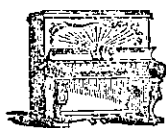
Announcements of BIRTHS and MARRIAGES which must in all cases be properly authenticated are charged at a uniform rate of 2/6.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

Proprietors and Publishers.

THURSDAY EVENING,

19th OCTOBER.



CROMWELL POPULAR

ENTERTAINMENTS.

In aid of the CROMWELL ATHENÆUM FUND.

THE FOURTH GRAND POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, in aid of the Cromwell Athenæum Building Fund, will be given in KIDD'S CONCERT HALL, on Thursday Evening, 19th October, commencing at eight o'clock.

VINCENT PYKE, ESQ., R.M., WILL DELIVER A LECTURE,

Entitled "**Half-an-Hour with Brother Jonathan.**"

The Second Part will consist of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Readings, and Recitations.

Particulars will appear in next issue.

TICKETS:—Front Seats, 3/-; Back Seats, 2/-

After the Entertainment, a **SELECT QUADRILLE PARTY** will be held, under the management of the Committee. A full **BAND** will perform. Admission 2s; Ladies free. M. FRAER, Hon. Sec.

M. U. I. O. O. F.

LOYAL CROMWELL LODGE.



FIRST ANNIVERSARY BALL AND SUPPER, to be held in KIDD'S CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY, 3rd November.

The following Musicians have been engaged for the occasion:—

Mr G. ROBINSON, Pianist; Mr T. A. SARGISON, Violinist; Mr W. H. WUETTER (Cornet).

Mr J. GRINDLEY has kindly consented to act as M.C.

TICKET (to admit Lady and Gent) - - - - - £1 1s.

Tickets may be had at all the stores, and of
CHARLES W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.**FREE BALL AND SUPPER,**

to take place at the above Hotel,

ON WEDNESDAY, 18th OCTOBER.

Everybody invited to attend.

Dancing to commence at Eight o'clock.

A First-class BAND in attendance.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for a SUPPLY OF COALS, delivered at the Elizabeth Company's Machine, at per ton, for a period of TWELVE MONTHS.

Tenders to be sent in to the Secretary (London House, Cromwell, where specifications may be seen), on or before the 16th October next.

JOHN TOWAN,

Secretary.

CARRICK RANGE REEFS! GOOD INVESTMENT!
CHEAP TIMBER!

WE beg to call the attention of parties who intend building to our stock of Colonial & American Timber, Galvanised and Painted Iron, Building Materials, Builders' Ironmongery, Serim for lining, Paints, Oils, and Paperhangings.

The LARGEST and CHEAPEST Stock in Cromwell

Goods delivered to the Carrick Range Reefs, and all parts of the district.

I. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.,

Timber Merchants & Ironmongers. C.U.

TRY

MARSH'S ADELAIDE WINE
IF YOU WANT A TREAT. 89

ARTHUR NORMAN,—Your brother is anxious to hear from you. Address: W. NORMAN, Engineer, Macintosh Saw Mills, Echuca, Victoria.—Any information as to the whereabouts of ARTHUR NORMAN will be thankfully received by his brother, at the above address. C.V.

THE THOROUGHbred ENTIRE HORSE,

ELSWICK,

will stand this season at Cromwell, provided sufficient encouragement be given.

Pedigree, &c., will be given in future advertisement.

TERMS, £4 4s; payable in advance.

CORPORATION OF CROMWELL.

To Raceholders.

WANTED, A HEAD OF WATER.

Tenders are invited for the sale to the Town Council of Cromwell of a SLUICE-HEAD, or a PORTION of a HEAD, of WATER, to be delivered at the site of the proposed Town Reservoir, near Mr Connellan's house, West End of Cromwell.

Tenders, stating the quantity of water to be sold, and marked "Tender for Water Supply," to be sent in to the undersigned on or before Monday, the 16th instant, at 7 p.m.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM FENWICK,
Acting Town Clerk.Council Chamber,
Cromwell, 2nd October.

New Advertisements.

LOST.—The person who FOUND a BREASTPLATE yesterday on the footpath in Melmore Terrace will much oblige the owner by RETURNING IT to

Mr JOHN MARSH.

The Celebrated Clydesdale Entire Horse,

HEATHER JOCK, will travel this season in the CROMWELL AND BLACKS DISTRICTS.

"HEATHER JOCK" is a beautiful dark bay horse, seventeen hands high, of immense bone, fine symmetry, and superior action. Was got by the far-famed horse REFORMER (imported by C. Rossiter, Esq., Cranbourne), out of the Celebrated Mare FLORA (the property of J. Johnston, Esq., Whittlesea, Victoria).

"HEATHER JOCK" has taken First and Second Prizes as a colt, one, two, and three years old in Victoria. Sire REFORMER, who gained the Highland Society's First Prize at Perth in 1852, as a yearling; in 1856, at Melbourne, the Port Philip Farmers' Society's First Prize, beating Clyde (Mr J. Wilson's) and four other imported sires; in 1857, at Melbourne, the Port Philip Farmers' Society's First Prize, beating Clyde and twenty-five others; at the same meeting won the Champion Cup, valued £30, as the most perfect animal exhibited. He has also taken a large number of Local Prizes, and his stock have been successful as prize-takers. Dam, LILORA, got by the renowned horse Prince Charlie (imported by Messrs McIntosh, Glenroy), out of a pure bred V. D. L. mare, bred by Mr R. Q. Kermode, Mona Vale. FLORA took first prize at Whittlesea two years in succession; first at Kilmore, and second at Heidelberg, in 1861.

"HEATHER JOCK" will visit Cromwell every alternate Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, commencing on the 19th October; and Blacks every alternate Tuesday and Wednesday, commencing on the 10th October.

Terms, £4, payable on or before the 1st February, 1872; Groomage Fee, 5s, payable on first service.

Clover paddock of 20 acres provided for Mares, free of charge, and all care will be taken, but no responsibility incurred. Mares to be removed on or before the 1st of January.

JAMES McNAUGHTON, Alexandra.

BANNOCKBURN SCHOOL.

Those who have SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are requested to Collect the Money promised, and return the lists, ALONG WITH THE MONEY, to the Committee, at the Shepherd's Creek Hotel, by the 1st NOVEMBER.

JOHN DOVE,

CHM.

Chairman.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MOUNT IDA JOCKEY CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING:

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

JANUARY 10 and 11, 1872.

E. T. GEORGE, Hon. Sec.

FAT CATTLE! FAT CATTLE!

FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, 100 HEAD OF PRIME FAT CATTLE.

Delivery can be given at Cromwell—at once if required.

Apply to

W. J. BARRY,

Auctioneer and Stock Salesman,

t.c.

Cromwell.

HEART OF OAK QUARTZ-MINING COMPANY (REGISTERED).

An EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's office, Bannockburn, on SATURDAY, October 14, at 7 p.m., for the ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, and transaction of general business.

JAMES MARSHALL,

Legal Manager.

STAR OF THE EAST QUARTZ-MINING COMPANY (REGISTERED).

An EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Bannockburn, on MONDAY, October 16, at Seven p.m., for the ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, and transaction of general business.

JAMES MARSHALL,

Legal Manager.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Club will be held in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, 12th current, at 8 o'clock.

Business: To arrange Programme for the Annual Race Meeting.

By order,

WILLIAM MACNAB, Secretary.

WANTED TO KNOW—If the Mayor and Councillors of Cromwell ever use any WATER,—if so, WHERE DO THEY GET IT?

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ORDERS for ALTERATION or WITHDRAWAL of ADVERTISEMENTS appearing in the ARGUS must be sent in (in writing) to the office not later than 5 p.m. on SATURDAYS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS will be received up till 9 p.m. on MONDAYS.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

We have frequently had occasion to allude to the urgent necessity that exists for a supply of water commensurate with their requirements being provided for the inhabitants of Cromwell; and now that the winter season has drawn to a close, and we may expect a return of the dry, scorching weather usually prevalent during the spring and summer months, it is high time some energetic measures were taken to prevent a recurrence of the inconveniences and discomforts we have suffered in the past, and which are the inevitable results of a scanty water supply. It would be quite superfluous for us to dilate upon the advantages enjoyed by a community blessed with a never-failing and plentiful supply

of pure water: they are self-evident. We cannot understand the apathy which has been displayed in the matter by the residents of this town. In all conscience they have had ample cause of complaint for many months—in fact, we may say, for years. We may safely assert, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that there is not another town in the Province where such a scanty supply of water is meted out to the inhabitants. And it is not only as regards quantity that there is room for grumbling: the water has frequently been so tainted and full of impurities, by reason of the open conduit which is its means of passage into and through the town, that its use has been positively injurious to the public health.

We think it must be evident to even the most superficial observer that so long as the supply is obtained from the present source, we need not look for any improvement either in the quantity or quality of the water. The experience of the past two years has sufficiently proved that the water from this source is at certain seasons so scarce—besides being uncertain—that we need hardly look for a supply sufficient to meet our requirements; and as our population is steadily increasing, and the demand for water consequently increasing also, it behoves us to look to some other source that will supply what we require, and to adopt the best means of obtaining that supply.

The Public Works Committee of the Municipal Council have recommended the construction of a reservoir on the rising ground behind the residence of Mr Connellan; the water to be brought from thence to Mr GOODGER's house—a distance of 1250 feet, with a fall of 16 feet—by means of four-inch cast iron piping. They have also recommended the absolute purchase of a sluice-head of water, to be delivered at the site of the proposed reservoir. The total cost of carrying out this scheme they estimate at £380. How the water is to be conveyed from Mr GOODGER's along the Upper Terrace they do not venture to suggest. But supposing the Council were to give effect to the plan proposed by the Public Works Committee, what benefit would the town derive in return for the large sum of money required for carrying out the work? None whatever, so far as we can see. The water supply would still be carried along the terrace parallel to the main street in an open race, liable at all times to be choked up with dust and filth and every kind of impurity. And then in the event of a fire breaking out even on the lowest level of the town, of what avail would be a water supply with such a small amount of pressure? Without some kind of provision for arresting the progress of fire, any scheme of water supply for a town is absolutely valueless: this, we believe, will be readily admitted on all hands. Another serious obstacle to the success of the plan proposed by the Public Works Committee is the uncertainty of a constant supply of water from any of the races terminating near the west end of the town. It is well known that all of those races are liable to break away at any time, and that a heavy fall of rain may damage either of them to such an extent that the flow of water may be wholly cut off for several weeks. A notable illustration of this occurred only the other day, when a race running parallel to that which at present supplies the town, broke away, and caused an entire stoppage of the two races running at a lower level,—the consequence being a complete cessation of the flow of water during a period of fourteen days or more.

Our readers will probably remember that some time since we suggested the practicability of a scheme having for its object the procuring of a town water supply from a never-failing stream situated in a gully on the east bank of the Clutha. To this source, then, we believe we shall have to look for a solution of the difficulty Cromwell has experienced in the matter of which we are treating. We do not believe it is an undertaking of such magnitude as some persons think; and we feel confident that the preliminary employment of a well qualified civil engineer to furnish a report on the subject would demonstrate the fact that the project is quite feasible at a moderate outlay. A reservoir could be constructed with very little labour at an elevation of several hundred feet above the highest part of the town, and yet within a short distance of it,—thus affording an amount of perpendicular pressure that would meet every requirement, and would be invaluable in case of fire. The conveyance of the water across the river could be managed by the simple expedient of stretching a couple of wire cables from one bank to the other, and attaching to them iron piping of suitable dimensions.

To carry out this proposal effectively,

the formation of a Company under the Limited Liability Act would, we consider, be the first step necessary. Shares could be held by every member of the community who is interested in the matter,—and who is not?—and thus all would have a direct interest in the successful carrying out of the work. We believe there is not a single household in the town who would not do his utmost to promote the success of the scheme, and cheerfully submit to a moderate tax, if by so doing he could be at all instrumental in procuring for the use of himself and fellow-townsmen a pure and plentiful supply of the aqueous element. We are confident that if a company such as we propose were formed, and were successful in carrying out the project we have mooted, those who take shares in it will have no cause to complain of their speculation. We commend the subject to our readers, and trust some of our leading citizens will take immediate and active steps towards ascertaining the practicability of the scheme.

THE Married Women's Property Bill, which was recently referred to a Committee of the House of Representatives to report upon, is worthy of more than passing notice. It has long been felt that some change in the law relating to the tenure on which married women may hold property in their own right, was necessary; and the Bill which is at present before the House has been introduced with a view of making provision whereby married women may have a lawful title to property which they may acquire by their own industry and exertions after they have become wives. The question is a very difficult one to legislate upon, as extreme care will have to be taken that, while justice is being done to a class of the community which in too many instances stands in sore need of protection, no facilities are afforded whereby men who become embarrassed in their pecuniary affairs may be placed in a position by law which would enable them to act fraudulently towards their creditors. It has long been recognised as a crying shame that a hard-working and industrious woman, who is perhaps tied to a dissipated, disreputable, and worthless man, should have no means of keeping property from the insatiable clutches of the brute who by right should support and protect her,—property which she has probably struggled and toiled for years to obtain, in order that she might be placed in a position that would enable her to do without any assistance from him. It was in this direction more particularly that some radical reform in the law relating to husband and wife was necessary; and the clause amending this unrighteous state of affairs is consequently hailed with very general satisfaction by all who have given the subject a moment's thought. Whatever minor faults the Bill may have, the legislation on this particular point will go a long way towards atoning for them. Instances might easily be multiplied where a poor woman who has been working hard, and probably denying herself even the necessities of life in order to bring up her family in respectability and comfort, has been compelled to stand by and see what property she has by her own exertions got together, forcibly taken from her, and ruthlessly squandered in order to satisfy the inordinate craving of a drunken husband who has been a drag upon her efforts for years—an incubus which she could not shake off, even if she would, and which finally resulted in her being reduced to poverty, and compelled to again commence a hard struggle with the world, penniless and disheartened. Here, now, is a gleam of sunshine in such cases. No doubt the Committee to which the Bill has been referred, and the Legislature, will take care that abuses shall not be fostered by any provision that may have a tendency to promote the acquirement of property for fraudulent purposes. Of the other principal clauses, we may notice one which provides that a wife who possesses property may be sued for her own debts, and for debts contracted prior to her marriage; and another which provides that in the event of the husband, through sickness, accident, or other cause, becoming destitute and unable to support himself, it shall be the duty of the wife to do so. Legislation in the latter respect is hardly necessary, as it is of rare occurrence that a man is deserted by his wife because he has become incapacitated by infirmity of any sort from supporting himself and family. We may perhaps give the measure a more extended notice when it becomes law. In the meantime, it has our hearty wishes for its success.

To-morrow (Wednesday) the Rev. J. M'Cosh Smith is to be ordained and inducted to the charge of the Presbyterian congregations in the Mount Ida district.

Mr Hurley has completed his contract for travelling the footpath on either side of Melbourne Terrace.

The Rev. Mr Drake purposes conducting Divine Service at the Nevis on Sunday next, the 15th instant.

A heavy south-west gale, accompanied with rain on the flats and snow on the hills, was experienced here on Sunday and Monday. The weather was almost as cold as at any time during the past winter.

A meeting of the members of the Cromwell Jockey Club will be held on Thursday evening next, at the Town-hall, for the purpose of drawing up a programme for the ensuing annual meeting, to take place on the 23rd and 29th December.

The sale of Mr Halliday's property—the Shepherd's Creek store and hotel, Bannockburn, with the stock-in-trade—took place on Saturday, and was well attended. The goods sold realised fair prices, and the premises were purchased by Mr M. Frazer for £360. Mr Barry was the auctioneer.

Those who have promised their assistance at the forthcoming Popular Entertainment—to take place on the 19th current—are requested to attend rehearsal in the School-house this evening (Tuesday), and on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock.

An adjourned meeting of the Cromwell Church Committee takes place at the School-house this evening at 8.30. We are requested to state that as the business is important, a full attendance of the members is very desirable.

The Anniversary Services in connection with the Gorge Church were held last Sunday afternoon, when public worship was conducted by the Rev. Mr Drake. We are informed that, despite the unpropitious state of the weather, there was a very fair attendance; and that the collection made on behalf of the building fund was proportionably large.

Letters for the undermentioned persons were received at the Post-office, Cromwell, during the month of June, and remained unclaimed on the 30th September, 1871:—Lansburgh, George; Lowe, James; O'Brien, Edward; Plearley, Michael; Smith, John P.

The first anniversary of the Loyal Cromwell Lodge of Odd-Fellows is to be celebrated by a grand supper and ball on Friday, 3rd November. Mr John Grindley has consented to officiate as M.C. at the ball; and the services of three first-rate musicians—Messrs Whetter, Sargison, and Robinson—have been secured for the occasion.

The first meeting of shareholders in the Heart of Oak Quartz Mining Company since its registration under the Limited Liability Act is advertised to be held at the Company's office, Bannockburn, on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at 7 p.m., for the election of directors and the transaction of general business. A similar meeting of shareholders in the Star of the East Company, Registered, is announced to take place at the manager's office on Monday evening, the 10th, at the same hour.

In our sixth page will be found detailed reports of several important cases heard in the Resident Magistrate's Court here on the 28th ult. and the 5th current. On both days the weather was unusually warm, and the small Court-house was inconveniently crowded. The inevitable consequences of being "cribbed, cained, and confined" in that delightful Temple of Justice for a period of five or six hours, inhaling carbonic acid gas of the most noxious kind, and being compelled to sit on the floor or not at all, may be briefly summed up thus: a splitting headache, excessive bodily and mental depression, and general lassitude.

"Water, water, everywhere! and not a drop to drink!" This is literally true at the present moment in regard to Cromwell. The town is bounded on the east, west, and south by two of the largest rivers in New Zealand, and the adjoining flat forms a perfect network of water-races; yet the luxury of drinking clear, wholesome water is a thing virtually beyond our reach. The filthy ditch dignified by the name of the Town Race has been, from some unknown cause, wholly dry for the last two days; and this is now a contingency of very frequent occurrence. Remembering the extraordinary drought experienced here during the past two summers, we look forward to the approaching hot weather with anything but pleasurable feelings.

At a public meeting held at the Shepherd's Creek Hotel, Bannockburn, on Friday evening last, to consider the proposed erection of a schoolhouse in that neighborhood, it was resolved that the subscription lists issued some time ago should be called in by the 1st of November; and that the erection of a school-house should be at once proceeded with. The Committee have some hope of being able at a future time to secure a Government grant-in-aid; but, failing that assistance, they have resolved to trust to their own resources.

The weekly meeting of the Waste Land Board was held in Dunedin on the 4th instant. A complaint from Mr C. C. Boyes as to the manner in which a coal-pit at Deep Creek, and situate upon his run, was being worked, was referred to the Government. Messrs Gillies and Street applied, on behalf of Mr Edward Dooley, for a lease of a coal-mine at the Nevis, urging as a reason why it should be granted, that the mine being on fire, immediate attention would be required for its preservation. The land on which the mine was situate having been set aside as a reserve, the applicant was recommended to apply to the Government.

The Mount Ida Jockey Club Annual Race Meeting is advertised to be held on Wednesday and Thursday, 10th and 11th January, 1872.

New impressions of penny, twopenny, and sixpenny postage stamps were issued at the various Chief Post-offices throughout the Colony on the second October current. In the new issue, the colour of the penny stamp is the same as the sixpenny was formerly (brown), the twopenny the same as the penny was formerly (red), and the sixpenny the same as the twopenny was formerly (blue). The other stamps are unchanged.

The Alberttown Annual Races are to take place on Friday next, 13th instant.

A lode of copper has been discovered on the property of Mr William Bowman, situate within a mile of Palmerston.

Miners' rights will shortly be issued for terms of three, six, nine, or twelve months, at proportionate fees.

A foot-race of 100 yards, for £5 a side, was run on Thursday last at Naseby between Bill Arkonstall and Joe Laverty. The latter won by several yards.

A Dunedin printing firm (Messrs Matthews and Baxter) has entered into a contract with the Telegraph Department for the supply of two million telegram forms. The price is £350.

The *Daily Times* is informed by a Wellington correspondent that it is not improbable a bill will be passed to enable Mr Smythies to resume the practice of his profession. The feeling of the House is said to be in favour of Mr Smythies.

We learn from the *Mount Ida Chronicle* that "the Otekaite reef at Maerewhenua, which a few months back seemed to promise so well, has resulted in an utter collapse,—to the great injury, if not utter ruin, of many of the persons concerned. This is another instance of the glorious uncertainty of quartz-mining."

The Mount Ida Jockey Club Spring Meeting eventuated last Wednesday, under circumstances the most unfavourable so far as weather was concerned: for, as we learn from the *Chronicle*, rain fell almost without intermission throughout the day. The Maiden Plate (£15) was won in a canter by Mr Packman's *r f Bounce*; Coquette, 2nd, and Kate third. Four others started. For the Mount Ida Plate (£20), there were six entries. The race was won easily by Robertson's Tommy, a Naseby horse,—Cox's Brunette 2nd. The Selling Race of £20 was won by Nora, with Zocsecond, beating Merrythought and three others. In the Hack Race (£10), Roderick won two heats out of three.—On the following day, the weather was fine, and there was more racing. The first event was a match for £5 between Aitken's Cockey and Hall's Vanity: the first named won easily. Then followed a Mile Handicap for a saddle valued at £12 12s. Seven started, and Nora carried off the prize.

Several letters have appeared lately in a South Australian paper, bearing on what constitutes the payable nature of a quartz mine. The writer says that under certain circumstances 7 dwts to the ton of quartz would pay exceedingly well. Many of the claims at Sandhurst, which are at the present time paying good monthly dividends, raise their quartz 700 feet to the surface, and sell, if ever, average 7 dwts to the ton, the ordinary run of quartz being from 3 to 5 dwts. It would, however, require a good body of stone to make the above pay. Anything less than two or three feet thick would not pay, but anything exceeding that thickness, and yielding 7 dwts to the ton, would pay handsomely. The cost of raising stone 400 feet to the surface, supposing the reef to average two feet six inches thick, and crushing the same, would be from 13s to 22s, thus leaving a very fair margin for profit. Another writer in the same journal states 5 dwts to the ton of quartz will pay good dividends, and that he would be willing to take a 5 dwt to the ton mine on tribute.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times*, writing on September 25, says:—"The Gold-fields Committee have brought up their interim report containing important recommendations, which the House is to be asked to affirm. The first of these is to the effect that it is expedient that a portion of the loan for Water Supply on the Gold-fields should be made applicable to other purposes than the supply of water on the Gold-fields. The second is that the Government should not, except in special cases, itself undertake the construction or management of works for Water Supply on the Gold-fields. The third is to the effect that the amount devoted to the construction of works for Water Supply on the Gold-fields by the Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870, would be more effectively and advantageously expended in association with private enterprise, by advances of one-third of the capital necessary for works carefully considered and approved of by the Board of Works, care being taken to protect the public from excessive charges or monopolies, and to secure the payment of interest, and the repayment of the principal advanced."

Some time ago we (*Daily Times*, September 30) mentioned that Mr Henry Campbell, of Waikanae Station, had noticed that sheep on his run were frequently attacked by birds. We are indebted to Mr Campbell for some further information on the subject. The birds in question are of the kind called by shepherds the "mountain parrot" and the scientific name of which is *Nectar notabilis*. Morris calls it the *kea*. The birds come in flocks and single out a sheep at random, and each alighting on its back in turns, tears out the wool, and makes the sheep bleed, till the animal runs away from the rest of the sheep. The birds then pursue it, continue attacking it, and force it to run about till it becomes stupid and exhausted. In that state, it throws itself down, and lies as much as possible on its back, to keep the birds from picking the part attacked; they then pick a fresh hole in its side, and the sheep, when so set upon, in some instances dies. When the sheep stops bleeding, the birds appear to cease to attack it, though Mr Campbell is not very clear on this point, and thinks they attack it more for sport than hunger. For three winters back his sheep have been attacked in this way, and it was not till this winter, though he previously suspected it, that he found the birds were the offenders. Where the birds so attack the sheep, the elevation is from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea level, and they only do so in winter time. On a station owned by Mr Campbell, about 30 miles distant from the other, and at the same altitude, in the same district, and where the birds are plentiful, they do not attack the sheep in that way. For those on whose stations they are an annoyance, it may be mentioned that their numbers can be kept well thinned by shooting them; if one is wounded, the rest gather round, and can be shot in fives at a time.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

PER GREVILLE'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, REUTER'S AGENTS.

DUNEDIN,

Tuesday, 10.51 a.m.

Four more of the Chinese who arrived per Guiding Star have died in the Hospital. The Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court are in future to begin on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October. At a public meeting held in Christchurch on Friday, resolutions were adopted disapproving of the Broken railway contracts.

Captain Mair encountered Te Kouti on the Taupo plains, exchanged shots with him, and lost him when night came on.

All day Friday in the Assembly was spent over the Estimates. No reductions were made, but the Government has promised to accept various suggestions of amalgamations and reductions, and put them in force at the end of the year.

It is expected that there will be a general debate on the Financial policy. There will be strong opposition to the San Francisco mail contract, and to the expenditure in connection with Defence, Volunteers, and the Militia.

Mr T. L. Shepherd, on Friday, made a gross attack on Mr Beetham's conduct as Returning Officer. The *Wellington Independent*, in connection with this affair, charges him with cowardice and bounce.

Vogel's statement regarding Ways and Means was well received.

The Otago Land Bill has been returned by the Waste Lands Committee without material amendment. The Land Board is proposed to consist of the Superintendent, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Speaker and two members of the Provincial Council (not members of the Executive), who will be appointed by the Superintendent.

A great Native meeting, at which the Governor is to be present, will be held shortly to consider the subject of confiscated lands, and other matters.

The yield of gold from the Thames for the month of September was 18,000 ounces from 7156 tons of quartz, being a decrease on August of 10,000 ounces.

Tijian advices report the permanency of the new Government, and more murders.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

APPLICATIONS.

Extended Claims.—Louis Burke, one acre in Potter's Gully.

Protection.—C. Coleclough and five others, 60 days, for quartz claim No. 1 north of Border Chief, Carrick Range.

Win. Anderson and two others, 60 days, for alluvial claim at Deadgo.

F. Shanbrook and 17 others, 60 days, for quartz claim on Carrick Range. The above were all granted.

JUMPING A QUARTZ CLAIM.

James Aitchison and others v. James Russell, Thomas Hall, and others.—This was a complaint made by the prospectors of the Heart of Midlothian quartz claim (situate between the right-hand branch of Smith's Gully and Pipeclay Gully, Carrick Range), against another party of miners for having taken possession of the ground. Mr James Aitchison represented the complainants, and Mr Wilson was counsel for the defendants.

It appeared from the evidence of Simon and James Aitchison, and of Frederick Congreve, that the plaintiffs had worked the claim from April till July, when they were compelled to suspend further operations on account of the inclemency of the weather. There were about three feet of snow on the ground when complainants left it. The claim was not again workable until the 24th September, and plaintiffs re-commenced working on the 25th. On the following day one of the party went to the claim and found the defendants working it. Plaintiffs had the claim pegged off in accordance with the Regulations; and they had raised a quantity of stone for a trial crushing. They saw no notice of protection posted on the ground by defendants. Frederick Hoffman was one of Aitchison's party, and also had a share with the defendants—so that, whichever way the case went, he was safe.

Mr Wilson said that his clients had gone to the claim on the 19th September, found it not pegged, no protection notice posted, and the ground evidently abandoned. Accordingly, on the 11th, they pegged out the claim, posted a protection notice, and commenced working. The claim was workable all the year round. The defendants now claimed the ground.

James Russell, Thomas Hall, and Thomas Monaghan gave evidence for the defence, and proved the facts stated by Mr Wilson.

His Worship, in giving judgment, said the reason given by the plaintiffs for not working the ground was utterly untenable. It was proved that the claim was deserted after it was workable. In any case the plaintiffs were not entitled to 1200 feet, but to 600 only. His decision was as follows:—The defendants to hold 600 feet of the claim in dispute, to be measured from an existing boundary-peg, aim, or trench now on one corner of the said claim. Any quartz raised by plaintiffs to be delivered to them, or the plaintiffs to take and carry away such quartz. Plaintiffs to pay costs of Court (£15s) and professional costs (£15s); and defendants to pay their own expenses otherwise.

Holloway's Pills.—An unparalleled remedy for female complaints.—Miss Henderson, of Taggala, was for a long time in a very delicate state of health. A variety of remedies were tried, but without the young lady deriving any benefit from them. As a final resource she tried Holloway's Pills. After using them for three weeks, a decided improvement was noticed in the state of her health; and by continuing the use of them for ten days longer, all obstructions were removed, and she has since enjoyed the best of health.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT,
CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., R.M.; and James Taylor, Esq., J.P.)

POLICE v. INGLESON.

John Ingleson was charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the night of Saturday, 23rd September. He was further charged with resisting the police, and damaging Constable Comyn's uniform. Mr Wilson appeared for the accused, who surrendered to his bail.

Constable Comyn proved the arrest of the prisoner, and said that on reaching the door of the lock-up the accused struck him in the face, caught hold of him by the shoulder, and tore his uniform. After struggling for a short time, the prisoner got away, and ran swiftly down the steep bank of the Clatha river. The constable followed the fugitive, but could see nothing of him. Went, shortly afterwards, to Harding's hotel in company with Sergeant Cassels; there they found the man in bed, and the two re-arrested him.

Sergeant Cassels met the prisoner at about 12.30 in the street; his face was covered with blood, and in reply to the sergeant he said Constable Comyn had done it.

Mr Wilson contended that if his client was not drunk and disorderly the police had no right to arrest him, and he had a perfect right to attempt to escape. If a man was arrested for anything except on a warrant, he was entitled to know why he was arrested. Could a drunken man run at full speed down a steep bank, and an active, sober constable not be able to arrest him? It was clearly a case "made" by the police, and he would ask the Bench to dismiss the charge.

The Resident Magistrate said that although it was true in the abstract that a man had a right to know why he was arrested, yet every man was not to be allowed to be a judge of what was legal or illegal in his own case. The charge of drunkenness was dismissed, and the accused was fined 20s. for the assault, and ordered to pay 15s. for damaging the constable's uniform.

POLICE v. HERON.

Thomas Heron, landlord of the White Hart Hotel, Cromwell, was charged, on the information of Sergeant Cassels, with having, on the 24th August, committed a breach of section 18 of the Licensing Ordinance, 1865, by giving unnecessary delay in admitting the police to his licensed house.

Sergeant Cassels prosecuted, and Mr Wilson appeared for the defendant.

Sergeant Cassels, sworn, said that on Sunday, the 24th ult., about one o'clock a.m., himself and Constable Comyn went to the door of the White Hart Hotel, and knocked for admittance. They were in search of a man who had escaped from the custody of the constable, and they believed him to be in Heron's hotel. There was a light visible through the front windows, and immediately after the knock was given, defendant took the light away, and kept the police waiting for some minutes. After opening the door, defendant would not allow the sergeant to enter the bedroom where he believed the man was of whom they were in search. In cross-examination, the witness could not swear whether or not he had called out "Police!" Heard defendant say, "Who's there?" and answered, "You know very well who's there."

Constable Comyn, sworn, stated that he went in company with the sergeant to defendant's hotel, knocked at the door, and saw the light removed. He heard a noise as of persons moving towards the back part of the hotel. The sergeant called "Police!" at first, and in answer to defendant said, "You know very well who's there."

Mr Wilson called three witnesses, all of whom swore that there was no light in the back-parlour at the time the knocking was heard. They heard defendant say, "Who's there?" but did not hear "Police!" called out. They did not know the police had been at the door until they were inside the hotel.

The Resident Magistrate said that the charge of unnecessary delay had not been borne out by the evidence. One minute and a half could scarcely be construed into "unnecessary delay." There was no satisfactory proof that the police—as police—had demanded admittance. If the police had occasion to go to a licensed house after closing-time, they were bound to declare themselves before being admitted, for hotel-keepers were not obliged to open their doors to casual knockers after hours. All penal statutes should be construed strictly as in favour of the subject. The police were invested by the Licensing Ordinance with very considerable powers, and in cases where they were acting under Ordinances of that kind, they should exercise such powers with discretion.—Case dismissed.

HARDING v. FIELD.

Claim, £30, for injury alleged to have been caused to a hired horse. Hearing adjourned, at defendant's request, till next Court-day: defendant to pay cost of adjournment (2s.), and professional costs (£2 2s.).

JOHNSTON v. GOODGER.

Thomas Johnston, farmer, Lower Flat, sought to recover from G. W. Goodger, the sum of £15 as compensation for damages alleged to have been caused by defendant trespassing on land in the occupation of the plaintiff. Mr Brough for plaintiff. Mr Wilson, for defendant, pleaded not guilty of trespass, and (Johnston) not possessed.

Ignatius Loughnan, manager of the Mount Pleasant station, sworn, said: I gave Johnston permission to occupy a piece of land between Kidd's and Goodger's, on the Lower Flat. Johnston was on the land prior to Goodger, and has my consent to remain in occupation. Without the aid of a map, it would be difficult to describe the exact position of the ground.

Thomas Johnston, the plaintiff, sworn, said: I was at work ploughing the ground in dispute, when the defendant came and interfered with me. He struck one of the horses, and tumbled the plough into a ditch, saying that I had no right there, as he was in possession of the ground. The land in dispute was originally held by Mr Kidd, who removed his fence, and this threw the ground into Goodger's paddock. I got permission from Mr Loughnan, three months ago, to occupy the land.

Mr Loughnan, sworn, said: I did not give Johnston permission to occupy the piece of land in dispute, but I told him I understood he was in possession of it before, having had permission

from my predecessor, the previous manager of the station (Mr R. A. Loughnan).

Robert Kidd, sworn: I know the land in dispute; it was formerly in my possession. I gave up the land because the people of Cromwell grumbled about the Lower Flat being fenced in, and about their being a scarcity of feed for their cattle. The extent of the ground in dispute is about twenty-five acres. There was a verbal agreement between plaintiff and myself that the cost of the dividing fence was to be paid between us.

Mr Wilson submitted that the plaintiff had not proved a title to the ground, and he therefore moved for a nonsuit.

The Resident Magistrate said the land was wholly under the control of the runholder. The land on the Lower Flat was held only by sufferance; and if the Bench decided that the portion of ground in dispute belonged to the plaintiff, the manager of the run could immediately give it to the defendant. The case was consequently dismissed for want of jurisdiction,—the plaintiff's counsel objecting to a nonsuit.

SLAUGHTERING LICENSE.

The application of John Grindley for a slaughtering license at the Bannockburn was granted.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., R.M.; J. Taylor, Esq., J.P.; and I. Loughnan, Esq., J.P.)

HARDING v. FIELD.

This was an action to recover the sum of £30 for injuries alleged to have been caused to a horse hired by plaintiff to defendant on the 23rd of August last. The case had been adjourned from the previous Court-day. Mr Wilson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Brough for the defendant. The hearing of the case occupied the Court for about four hours. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the evidence given was in some instances very conflicting.

J. McDonald, a groom in the employ of Mr Harding, sworn, said: I have known the horse in question for about twelve months. A man who could use judgment might have ridden it (before being hired by defendant) seventy miles a day without hurting it. The horse was not lame when taken out of the stable by defendant. Saw the animal after it was returned by defendant; it seemed to have been over-ridden, and afterwards neglected. The horse was worth £30 to Mr Harding before the 23rd of August. Previous to that time the horse was quite sound.

Richard Horroban, sworn: Was in Mr Harding's employ when the horse was bought, and have known the animal ever since. Previous to the 23rd of August, the horse was quite sound, and as good a one as there was in the district. Saw the horse the morning after it was brought back by Mr Field, and considered it was foundered. The back tendons of the off fore-leg were callous.

Cross-examined: A wrench would not produce that effect. While the horse was under my care, I never found any puffiness or thickening of the sinew of the off fore-leg, or of any other leg.

Alexander Jack, late of the Criterion Hotel, Alexandra, sworn: Recollect the night of 23rd August; about twelve o'clock the defendant arrived on horseback at the door of the Criterion. He came galloping down the street to the door. The horse was very warm when it arrived, and was dead lame. Made some remark to defendant about the state of the horse. Took the animal round to my stable.

Cross-examined: Defendant told me to take every care of the horse, and my groom paid great attention to it.

[Mr Brough here read a note from witness to Mrs Field in answer to some inquiries she had made about the horse.]

George Fache, proprietor of the Dunstan Times, sworn: Between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of the 23rd August, defendant came to my office and remained there some time, leaving his horse tied up to a bridle-post in front of the door. I noticed the horse fitfully, and continually shifting from foot to foot. There was water running in the channel, and the horse could have drunk if so inclined.

Cross-examined: Didn't see the horse drinking. I said to defendant, "Is that your 'oss, Field?" and he said it was. "Well, he looks poorly; you must have ridden him hard." Defendant replied, "Oh, no." I drew Mr Field's particular attention to the state of the horse.

W. Grindley, butcher, residing at Clyde, sworn, said: On the night of the 23rd, I saw the horse tied to a post opposite Joss's door, where it remained an hour or two. It was drinking off and on, and trembling all the while. Saw the same horse afterwards—about ten o'clock—standing at Johnson's. Any horse ridden a considerable distance quickly, and being allowed to drink immediately afterwards, would be liable to founder. The horse ought not to have been ridden farther than Clyde; and instead of being allowed to stand in running water, should have been at once put into a stable.

Edward Lindsay, farrier, sworn: I attended the horse about the 23rd. At that time, it could scarcely walk, and I believed it was foundered. A horse would be liable to founder through being heated, and being afterwards allowed to drink. Knew the horse in question before it received the injury complained of, and considered it a good serviceable hack.

Cross-examined: I shod the horse about a week previous to the 23rd, and believe it was then sound. When I saw the horse on the 23rd, I was convinced it had been foundered: the peculiar motion of the body and legs proved that most conclusively. I bled the animal in the toe, and put a seton on the chest. The horse is now in a way to recovery.

W. Smith, proprietor of the Kawaran Hotel: Mr Field arrived at my house on his way back to Arrowtown at about 3.20 on Monday morning.

This closed the plaintiff's case; and the Court adjourned for half an hour.

On resuming, the plaintiff, Mr Harding, was called, and hearing sworn, said: Mr Lindsay told me his charge for attending the horse would be £3 3s. I consider the animal now worth about £5 or £6. It was returned to my stable by defendant at an early hour on the morning of the 23rd.

Mr Brough, in opening the case for the defence, said that on the 23rd of August Mr Field had occasion to travel from Arrowtown to Alexandra, and hired a horse at Arrowtown on the understanding that it was to carry him the whole distance to Alexandra and back. On arrival at

Cromwell, however, he had thought it better to hire another to go to Alexandra, so as to have a fresh horse to carry him from here to Arrowtown. Accordingly, he hired one from Mr Harding, which the latter represented as "a good one." Now, the law relating to contracts for hiring expressly stipulated that the thing let should be perfectly fit to do the work required by the party hiring. It would be proved that previous to the 23rd of August, the horse hired to Mr Field was utterly unsound in the off fore leg. Therefore, if the horse was not then sound, it was not fit to do the journey for which his client hired it: the animal was at the lender's risk, and not at the borrower's. The defendant had proceeded only a very short distance after leaving Cromwell when he found the horse going "prop" on the off fore leg; and he dismounted and led the animal for a considerable distance, ultimately arriving at Clyde, where he made one or two calls, and then went on towards Alexandra. The horse still going lame, the defendant again dismounted, and led it for several miles. It was about midnight when he reached the Criterion Hotel, where he stabled the horse, and gave directions (as was proved by the evidence of Mr Jack) that every care should be taken of it. The learned counsel commented at some length upon portions of the evidence led for the plaintiff, and stated, in conclusion, that so far from admitting any claim for damages, his client considered himself aggrieved that the plaintiff should have lent him such a horse.

Richard Edward Field: I hired a horse from Mr Harding for the journey to Alexandra and back. Plaintiff represented it to be a good one. Started a little after six p.m., and shortly afterwards noticed a jerkiness in the pace of the horse. After going six or seven miles, the animal seemed to jerk its off fore leg. It was nearly nine o'clock when I got to Mr Fache's. I tied the horse up short to a bridle-post, so that if there had been water in the channel, the animal could not have reached it to drink. On coming out from Mr Fache's, noticed the horse resting the off fore leg. After leaving Clyde, the horse was still lame, and I led it for some distance. Didn't gallop the animal any part of the way from Cromwell to Alexandra, nor in going into Alexandra. Put the horse into the Criterion stables, told the groom it was accustomed to being cloaked, and directed him to do likewise. Next morning I saw the horse cloaked, and resting its off fore leg, but otherwise all right. Left Alexandra to return to Cromwell about ten p.m. on Sunday, and before mounting the horse I led it for about five miles. First mounted it on the south side of Matton Town Gully, and after riding a short distance, I came off and led the animal five or six miles. On again mounting, I rode at a slow pace—a funeral pace,—and reached Cromwell at about four in the morning. Finding no one about the stables, I put the horse into plaintiff's stable myself, and went to sleep at the Kawaran Hotel. Before starting for Arrowtown, I saw Mr Harding, who said the horse was injured, and declined to receive the animal except under protest. I replied that he could do as he pleased. I paid Mr Harding for the use of the animal. The horse at the present time is only affected with puffing of the tendons of the off fore leg.

Cross-examined by Mr Wilson: Paying for the horse was a thoughtless act on my part. [The further cross-examination of the defendant was of so personal a character that we prefer not reporting it.]

Edward Henry Stevenson: I am a Member of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, and have for some time practised as a veterinary surgeon in the Arrow district. I have examined the horse now outside the Court, and find it suffering from enlargement of the tendons of the off fore leg, producing lameness. I will stake my professional reputation on the fact that the horse has not suffered from foundering, or laminitis, within the last three months. Foundering is simply inflammation of the lungs. The horse has been strained in the back sinews, and I believe has had the complaint for some considerable time: it is not a recent injury. When a horse is foundered, he tremors on his heels, and points his toes upwards. Nothing is more painful to a horse than a strained tendon, which would be very likely to cause perspiration. It is utterly impossible that this horse could have foundered: a foundered horse never gets well. Foundering implies a separation of the horny and sensitive lamina. I do not believe the horse outside the Court could ever be made sound.

George Comyn, constable, stationed at Cromwell: I was formerly the owner of the horse called "Henry," now outside the Court. I sold him to Harding. I am not aware whether or not the animal was ever blistered. I sold him to Mr Harding for £18, which I considered a fair price. The evidence of four witnesses—John Macarthur, Charles McPherson, Francis Foote, and Henry Wilkinson, who had been examined before the Arrowtown Court—was here read by the Clerk.

Mr Wilson reviewed the evidence adduced for the defence, and pointed out that the proper and legal course for the defendant to have adopted when he found the horse going lame would have been to stable it at Clyde, hire a fresh horse, and let Mr Harding bear the expense. But instead of doing this, the defendant tied the horse to a post for some hours, with its feet in a stream of water, and then rode it on to Alexandra, and although he had reached Clyde at six o'clock, it was twelve before he arrived at Alexandra,—a distance of only seven miles. Was that proper treatment for a lame horse? Under the circumstances, he (Mr Wilson) would ask the Bench to award the full amount of damages claimed.

The presiding Magistrate (Mr Pyke) said it was proved by the evidence that the horse in question had been regularly hired, and was therefore supposed to be fit for the work it was required to do, when let to the defendant. Shortly after starting from Cromwell, the defendant found the horse going lame; but instead of putting it up at the first convenient livery stable, it appeared he had tied it outside different places in Clyde, and then proceeded to Alexandra. Judgment for plaintiff—damages, £20, with 20s costs of Court, £4 4s expenses of witnesses, and £1 1s professional costs; total, £25 12s.

APPLICATIONS.

Theodore Russell, of the Waiwaka Hotel, Pembroke, applied for a temporary license to enable him to open a booth on the Alberttown Race-course on the 13th and 14th October. Granted.

Slaughterhouse licenses were granted to the following applicants:—Wm. Masters, Upper Nevis; George Carnaby, Nevis Crossing; George Manson, Carriektown.

American Eloquence (?)

General Riley, a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, speaking with reference to a Bill amending the character of the city of Carondelet, is reported to have "obtained" the floor and addressed the House thus:—

Mr Speaker,—Everybody is pitching into this matter like toad-frogs in a wallow swamp on a lovely evening in the balmy month of June, when the mellow light of the new moon fills with a delicious flood the thin ethereal atmosphere air. (Applause.) Sir, I want to put in a word, or perhaps a word and a half. There seems to be a disposition to fight. I say, if there is any fighting to be done, come on with your corn-cobs and lightning-bugs! (Applause.) Now, there's been a good deal of bombast here to-day. I call it bombast from "Alpha" to "Omega." Sir, the question I refer to is a great and magnificent question. It is the all-absorbing question: like a sponge, sir—a large unmeasurable sponge, of globe-shape, in a small tumbler of water—it sucks up everything. Sir, the debate has assumed a latitudinosity. We have had a little black-jack bunkum, a little two-bit bunkum, bombast bunkum, bung-hole bunkum, and the devil and his grandmother knows what other kind of bunkum. (Laughter.) Why, Sir, just give them a little Southern soap, and a little Northern water, and quicker than a hound pup can lick a skillet, they will make enough bunkum-lather to wash the golden flock that roams abroad the azure meads of heaven. (Cheers and laughter.) I allude to the starry firmament.—[A dog fight.]

The Speaker: The gentleman is out of order. He must confine himself to the question.

General Riley: I'll stick to the text as pitch plaster to a pine plank, or a lean pig to a hot jam rock. (Cries of "Go on; you'll do.") I want to say to these carboniferous gentlemen, these igneous individuals, these detonating demonstrators, these peregrinous volcanoes, come on with your combustibles! If I don't—well, I'll suck the Gulf of Mexico through a goose-quill. (Laughter and applause.) "But how have the mighty fallen!" in the language of the poet Silversmith. We have lost our proper position. And what is the cause? Echo answers "Bunkum," Sir, "Bunkum." The people have fed on bunkum, while a lot of spavined, ring-boned, ham-strung, wind-galloped, swine-eyed, split-hoofed, distempered, poll-evil, pot-bellied politicians, have had their noses in the public crib until there ain't fodder enough to make gruel for a sick grasshopper. (Cheers and laughter.) Sir, do you think they can stuff such bunkum down our craw? No sir; you might as well try to stuff butter into a wild cat with a hot awl. (Continued laughter.) The thing can't be done. Mr Speaker, you must excuse me for my latitudinosity and circumlocution. My old blunderbuss scatters amazingly, but if anybody gets peppered it ain't my fault if they are in the way. Sir, these caudal, supersquirted, mahogany-faced gentry, what do they know about the blessings of freedom? About as much, sir, as a toad-frog of high glory. Do, they think they can escape me! I'll follow them through pandemonium and high water.—[Another dog fight.] Mr Speaker, I subscribe for the present. (Immense applause.)

The Tasmanian Devil.

One of the most curious papers in the Magazines of this month is Mr Leakey's account in *St. Paul's* of the "Tasmanian Devil." This is a little beast about the size of a large bull-dog, but Marsupial, still found in the wilds of Van Diemen's Land. It differs in temper radically from every known beast:—"His natural propensities are those of the gluttonous or sluggish kind, and he will be quiet enough when gorged with flesh and left to undisturbed repose; but the slightest provocation, the merest and most unintentional observation, will turn him at once into a veritable fiend. He then becomes instantly the very type of senseless fury, attacking all before him, dead or alive, and flying with equal fierceness at a mastiff or a barn door. Nor is there, whilst life is left in him, either truce or quarter; as long as a thread of flesh remains to tear, or a last bone to shatter, he fights on regardless of the numbers that surround him, or of his own subsiding strength, until at length his jaws snap faintly, and his life goes gradually out with an infernal snarl. Though taken young, and brought up in captivity, his nature undergoes not the slightest modification. He lives to the last the same surly life, and usually dies in some mad struggle with the bars of his cage. After years of experience he repeats the same acts of profitless and exhausting frenzy. Without apparent motive he rushes at the wall, beats the air like a rabid lunatic, uttering long growls that seem to choke him, till they show not the smallest attachment to his guardians or keepers, whom he menaces and swears at from the moment they approach him till they pass completely out of sight, break out suddenly into a piercing bark. When tired out or overfed he becomes stupid and sleepy, rolls himself up into a corner, and falls into a leaden slumber from which it is not always easy to rouse him. Nothing can be cheaper than to feed him. He will be satisfied for days together with huge bones, which he cracks up like biscuits, and usually swallows entire."

A temperance lecturer in Devonshire, a short time since, finished his discourse thus:—"And finally, my hearers, why should any of you drink ardent spirits? My son Tom has got as good cider as any in the county at sixpence a quart."

Belle Alden.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

A RARY bound for St. Louis had just left the depot at Bellefontaine, when a gentleman entered the smoking-car, and laid his hand upon the shoulder of his travelling companion—a tall, handsome man of thirty, who sat musingly blowing rings of smoke in the air.

"Marcy," said the new comer, "if you want to see the sweetest and the saddest sight yet ever beheld, go into the last car but one in the train. There's an emigrant German woman with four little children, and during the afternoon the youngest, a baby, has died. The mother and the other children are inconsolable. The whole party have been taken in charge by a young lady. Such a beauty! She's dried the mother's tears, and wiped the children's noses. She's a divinity! She only needs a few feathers on her shoulder-blades to make a full-fledged angel of her. If I was not a married man, I'd never leave her till I'd made Mrs Angelica Townsend out of her."

"That's a speech I shall faithfully report to Mrs Agnes Townsend," said the gentleman addressed as Marcy, rising. "I shall go back and feast my eyes on this beautiful Sister of Charity."

She was a tall, slender girl of eighteen, with magnificent eyes and hair. As he entered the car she was speaking, her lovely face flushed, and the small rosy mouth, disclosing a beautiful set of teeth, turned bewitchingly towards the tall stranger at the door.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the sweet voice, "this poor woman, friendless, speaking no English, with four little children, was expecting to find work at St. Louis to support them. If everything had gone well with her it would have been hard for her; but with her little dead baby and her sorrowful heart, she is certainly a deserving object of charity; and I propose that such as feel willing contribute their mite towards a little purse for her immediate wants, and the burial of her poor baby. And," she added, with a bewitching smile, "if any gentleman will lend me a hat, I will go round and take up a collection."

In an instant the gallant Richard pulled his travelling cap from his blond curls and offered it to the Angel of Mercy, who accepted it with a smile,—this time all his own,—and commenced gathering the readily forthcoming dollars her generous, graceful appeal brought from the purses of all in the car.

Richard watched the slender figure in grey gathering the money; and looking at the plaid cap in the white jewelled fingers, he bethought him of his own donation, and stepping to the seat the beauty had just occupied, he laid his satchel and shawl upon a family of its kind, belonging to the angel in grey, and took from his pocket a ten-dollar bill, which he placed in the little hand which returned him his cap. Further damage the poor fellow received when a second smile and warmly-worded thanks were dealt him from the beautiful mouth.

Dick was in the midst of an elaborate reply, when the cars stopped. He lingered yet another moment, seized his satchel and shawl with his eyes still on the face of the charmer, and then, even as the cars were in motion, he bethought himself of the doctor, and hurriedly left the car and joined his friend on the platform.

"Well," ejaculated that worthy, "I began to believe you'd concluded to go and bury the dead baby, and make the protecting beauty Mrs Angelica Marcy. Isn't she a stunner?"

"Townsend," returned his friend, "don't use slang in speaking of that noble creature." He looked after the train just disappearing in the distance. "I wish to heaven," he continued, "I'd remained aboard. How stupid I was to leave it. I might have learned her name and residence. And now—"

"Now, in all probability," broke in the Doctor, "you'll never meet her in this vale of tears. But you'll know her in heaven, if you behave yourself well enough to get there, by her wings; she'll have the biggest of any of them, seeing they've commenced to sprout on earth."

And thus rallying his thoroughly captivated friend, the two made their way to the house of an acquaintance, with whom they were to remain that night, and go on the next day to their destination.—St. Louis.

After the first salutation, our hero went to his room to remove some of the evidences of his long ride from New York. He had removed his coat, vest, and collar; he had splashed and soaped and washed till his damp curls clung close to his shapely head, when he made a startling discovery.

Flushed and breathless, he burst into the next room upon his friend.

"Townsend!" cried he, "what on earth do you suppose? I've got the wrong bag. I've changed baggage with the Angel of Mercy. Look at that slipper. See that thimble. Contemplate that glove."

"It's evident you've got the lady's satchel. And what was there in yours?"

"Don't bring up that dreadful idea," said Dick. "Cigars and a hair-brush, a pack of cards and a comb, a pocket-flask and a tooth-brush—everything despicable. If I am judged by that bag, I'm a lost man."

"And this I took for a clean shirt," and Dick held up a filled and fluted sock, such as do duty for more extensive night-dresses with ladies when travelling. "I'd like to see Angelica when she opens my satchel."

And Dick fell to musing, with the slipper perched on two fingers, and the filled white sock spread out tenderly on his knee.

In the upper apartment of a handsome

mansion in St. Louis, on the evening of the day our heroine first made the reader's acquaintance, beautiful Belle Alden, the potted and only daughter of the house, sat contemplating the various articles her confidential maid was disposing upon the table—articles taken from no less a receptacle than Dick Marcy's travelling bag. The cards and cigar case lay side by side, and a highly-scented party they were.

"What's in the silver flask, Rosa?" said the fair mistress.

"Brandy, ma'am," replied the maid.

"He can't be very dissipated, to travel with such a little bottle. That's in case of sickness, I suppose," returned Belle.

"It's my belief," said Rosa, who was a shrewd girl, "that the gentleman was a mighty nice one, else you'd not so readily excuse the cards and the bottle."

"For shame, Rosa. All gentlemen play coquette travelling, and even clergymen take a little brandy in case of sickness," answered Belle. "And this man was a gentleman, and a liberal one, too, for he gave the poor emigrant woman ten dollars. What's that, Rosa?"

For, at that moment, Rosa held between her fingers a letter.

Whether it was wrong to read a stranger's letter vexed Belle for a moment, as her eyes glanced at the superscription and handwriting.

"Why, of all things!" exclaimed the delighted girl, seizing the letter. "Why, Rosa, this is Jenny Marcy's writing, and addressed to Richard Marcy, her only darling brother, who was in Europe when we two graduated at Madame Ritter's in Brooklyn." Belle read rapidly till she had reached the middle of the letter, when she burst into a merry laugh.

"Hear this, Rosa," she said, and she read from the letter:—

"Above all things, Dick dear, don't fail, while in St. Louis, to see my best friend and schoolmate, Belle Alden. I know you will fall in love with her; for, besides being the best girl in the world, she's a beauty and an heiress, and father's choice, above all others, for his son's wife. He used to talk it over at home, and hope Belle would not marry before you came home from Europe. She is full as anxious to know you, and wears your hair and mine in a locklet father gave her last year. Give her lots of love, and beg her to overlook your many imperfections for the relief of her old schoolfellow, Jenny."

"Then this gentleman is, of course, Miss Jenny's brother," said Rosa, "and what will she say when she hears of your having met in this romantic way?"

"I don't intend to tell her of it until I go to New York this fall," said Belle. "Perhaps her brother will call."

But in this supposition Belle was wrong. The month passed, and she saw no more of the golden-haired Richard. And she carefully separated the yellow lock in the little keepsake from the dark tress of Jenny's, and put it in its place alone, while another locklet held the bit of Jenny's. And somehow Belle looked very often at the wee golden curl, and she never did so but the rest of the handsome head sprang up beside the lock; and she would sit and contemplate the picture her fancy wrought for her, little dreaming the interest she was allowing to grow in her bosom for Jenny's brother. In the fall Belle and her father went to New York, and the first day after arrival found her sitting with her old friend, who, after the effusive meeting was past, sat down to empty her soul.

"I am so glad that you are here this month," Jenny said, "because I am to be married in October, and I have always been crazy to have you for a bridesmaid, and Dick is to be Harry's best man." Belle blushed. "But Dick has fallen hopelessly, madly in love," Belle turned pale. "Yes, I was dreadfully provoked when he passed through St. Louis, and never went near you. But he went wild over some lady he met on that fatal trip. He will talk to me by hours of his Angelica. And when I have spoken of you he has been positively rude, and asked me to have done bothering him about my freckled school friends,—you know that your picture shows freckles. But, bless me, you haven't any now. And your picture don't look any more like you than it does like me, not a bit."

"But, tell me," said Belle, "is your brother engaged to this lady?"

"Engaged! Why, dear heart, he don't know her name. He just found some of her old clothes somewhere. He's got her old slippers under a glass-case; he's got her gloves stuffed under another; he's got her nightgown done up in lavender; he's got her gold chain hung on his watch chain; and I believe he's got a hair brush and some hair pins next to his heart. Oh, it's folly to interfere. I did think the excitement of my wedding would wear him from it; but not a bit. He looks at my new things as calmly as an oyster, and only said,—it's not kind of me to repeat it, though," broke off Jenny.

"What was it he said?" inquired Belle, laughing now heartily. "Don't fear for my feelings."

"Why, he said, 'I'll stand up with your friend Belle, and see you safely married; and then I'm off to winter in Paris: I'm done with love on my own account.' It's positively awful."

And so Belle thought, as she looked at her old slippers and gloves lying beneath a globe on either side of the faithful Richard's mantle.

"And," said Belle, "since he desires only to meet me on the morning of the wedding, so it shall be. I will be introduced only as we are leaving the house, and he can do as he pleases about continuing the acquaintance afterwards."

Belle was radiant with happiness when she returned to her father, and delighted his fond heart by the change, for Belle had been very quiet of late. Jenny and Belle shopped and talked and visited together for the next few days, and when the eventful morning arrived, amid a bevy of beautiful girls, Belle shone like a queen, the bride was eclipsed, and delightfully acknowledged it.

"Oh, Belle," said she, "I long to have old stoical stick to see you. Hark! there's his step. Come into the next room now, and be introduced. Don't wait till the carriages come—it's an hour yet."

And Belle, with a beating heart, swept through the door, and stood even as Dick first saw her, only in place of the grey travelling dress, a magnificent white satin fell in rich folds about her, and upon her lovely white throat lay the turquoise locket that held Dick's golden curl. Upon the beautiful head, crowned by its chestnut hair, a coronal of pearls added to the grace and beauty of an image that, shined in Dick's heart, was already an angel. Belle did not look up, but she felt the presence, as Richard Marcy came up and was introduced to Jenny's old schoolmate. Then, as he held out his hand, she raised her eyes, and laid her tiny palm in his, and said:

"I think we had better rectify that mistake about the travelling bags, Mr Marcy."

"Good heaven, Jenny!" said Dick Marcy. "Why didn't you tell me that your friend Belle was my 'Angel of Mercy'?"

"Because I didn't know till last night, and Belle made me promise not to tell. And besides, you didn't want to meet the freckled schoolgirl till it was absolutely necessary," returned Jenny, mischievously.

It would be hard to say which of the four that made Jenny's bridal party was the happiest that day. Dick did not go to Paris that winter; he found that St. Louis contained more attractions than any foreign city. But the next fall will see Dick and Belle on their wedding tour, and he vows he will have the old romantic travelling bags brushed up for the occasion. Dr Townsend, who is to go along with them, says he knew the minute he saw the girl that she would one day be Angelica Marcy; he says he "felt it in the air."

THE PUBLIC WORKS AND IMMIGRATION POLICY.

We condense from the *Daily Times* telegrams the following report of the Public Works Statement made by Mr Gisborne in the House last Wednesday evening:—

The total liabilities incurred for the Clutha Railway to the 30th June were £38,412. £12,494 had been paid as compensation for land. The total cost of the line would not exceed £4500 per mile, exclusive of the cost of land. As regards the Canterbury railways, it was intended from the 1st October to take over the works heretofore carried on by the Provincial Government, reconquering the expenditure. A contract had been accepted for the construction of a railway from Timaru to Washdyke, a distance of 23 miles, for £4013. The liabilities incurred during the financial year for surveys in the North Island were £3818; and in the Middle Island £5054; for construction of works in the Middle Island, £88,912.

With regard to Immigration, the experiment of introducing Scandinavian immigrants had been very successful. The immigration was of two classes—nominated and assisted. During the year the nominated immigration had been as follows:—To Hawke's Bay, 599 persons; Wellington, 409; Canterbury, 400; Otago, 1090; and Marlborough, 100. The assisted immigrants to Hawke's Bay numbered 1000; to Wellington, 1593; to Canterbury, 1050; and to Otago, 1950.

Turning to the future Board of Works, the first matter was the proposal that it should consist of not less than five members, a President, the Minister for Public Works, and First and Second Engineers. The general duties of the Board would be to advise the Minister, to exercise a supervision over the progress of the works, and to recommend what works should be undertaken after the present year.

It was intended to push on the construction of roads through native districts in the North Island, and in the district to the north of the city of Auckland, to the extent of £100,000, if possible. The two principles that would regulate the constructions of railways were, first, their ability to pay working expenses, and, second, the power of local rating. The railways were divided into three classes, viz. main lines, feeder lines, and coal mine lines. The main lines were—Auckland to Waikato; Wellington to Napier and New Plymouth; Invercargill to the north part of Canterbury; Winton to Kingston; and Nelson to Coblen. It was advisable that the Assembly, during the present session, should give authority for the construction of these lines, reserving the right to determine, from session to session, what portions should be constructed each year. The following lines were proposed to be undertaken this year:—Invercargill to the Matamoras, 40 miles, by guarantee; Moeraki to the Waitaki, 43½ miles; Rangiora to Waipara, 23½ miles; Winton to Kingston, 69 miles; Wellington to Masterton, 70 miles; Napier to Ruramohia, 53 miles; Auckland to Mercer, 47 miles; Auckland to Kaipara, 17 miles; Nelson to Foxhill, 21 miles; Dunedin to the Clutha, 61 miles; Blenheim to Picton, 20 miles;—total, 449 miles. It was estimated that it would take five years to finish these lines, at a total cost of

£1,699,000, the annual liability being 51 per cent.

With respect to the feeder lines, they would bring in Bills providing machinery to enable the residents in any district contiguous to a main line to petition the Board of Works for the construction of a branch line. Stipulations would be provided regarding the extent to which the petition would require to be signed, and empowering the Government, on the recommendation of the Board, to authorize the construction of a feeder branch, conditional on the residents being subject, if necessary, to a local rate to cover a fixed proportion of the annual charge on the line. All deficiencies on the cost of railways would be recovered from the Province, or by a local rate.

In constructing railways under guarantee, it would be necessary to contract with persons of large means. It was false economy always to accept the lowest offer. Accordingly the Treasurer had entered into arrangements with Mr Brogden.

With regard to the Water Supply to the Goldfields, the Government concurred in Mr Haughton's report that it would be better to assist private parties, after proper investigation, than to undertake the works on their own account. They therefore proposed to enable money to be advanced on the recommendation of the Board of Works.

The distribution of the Road Boards Grant would be settled by the Assembly.

The Sound of a Shell.

The Versailles correspondent of the *Daily News*, after describing the beauty of the country between Meudon and Point du Jour, says:—"Suddenly, as your glance is fastened upon the arches of the aqueduct across the Seine, there issues from a small dark object, almost hidden behind the middle arch, a flash of fire. A white cloud spurts out the arch, and sails like a phantom swan over the water. Another flash follows immediately after from the grey bastion on the shore, and your ear is intent to catch the first sound of the detonation. At last, after several seconds, it comes, and closely upon it the sound of the shell as it rushes towards you with terrific speed. You see nothing, but a feeling of terror seizes you. With each moment the sound becomes more intense. It resembles a low whistle, but as it approaches it becomes a howl, a yell, a savage shriek, such as the Angel of Death might have uttered when he passed over the Assyrian hosts. With all your self-command you cannot prevent a shudder. You step in voluntarily between the windows, and look down into the battery close by. You see the men pressing against farcical works of the eastern camp, and holding on to each other in momentary terror. Some cover their ears to escape from the sound, others listen to it with their lips firmly pressed. On come the shells, mingling their shrieks, and moving the very air before them. They may strike you, they may fly into the room, and bring down the whole house about your ears—but you think of nothing—your whole existence seems to hang on the sound that is still increasing in vehemence. Shout! It passes over your head with a rush. The trees move as with a mighty wind; a dull thud fifty yards behind; an explosion—and the danger for the present has passed. The men in the battery close by jump up, as if electrified, and laugh. Each goes on with what he was doing—one lighting his pipe, another mending his breeches, a third reading the newspaper. The officer in command cries out '*placez vos mains dans vos poches*.' The windows rattle, the earth and foundations tremble, the battery is for a moment enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and away goes the answer to the Point du Jour."

The Josh Billings Papers.

OATS.

Oats are a singular grain, perhaps I should say plural, because there is more than one of them.

The gro on the top of a straw, about two feet, 9 and one-quarter inches li, and the straw is holler.

This straw is interesting for its smoothness.

Short pieces of it, about 8 inches or so, slipped into the buxum of a sherry cobbler, will suck-shum up the entire cobbler in 4 minutes by the watch.

I never have tried this, but I know lots of young and reliable men, who stand around rigidly to prove this, if sum bodily will fetch on the col-holler.

This suck-shum is sed tow be a dead sure thing. But I must git back onto oats agin.

Oats gro on the summit of sum straw, and are shrap at both ends.

They resemble shu pags in looks and build, and it is sed. are often mistaken bi new-sighted horses and shunners.

I don't intend this remark as any derogative—ness tew shunners in the hum, for I have often sed in un inspired moments, if I couldn't be a shunner, I would like tew be a lawyer.

Oats are a phony grain. 8 quarts of them will make even a stage boss laff, and when a stage boss laffs, you may know he is tickled somewhere.

This is the natur of oats as a beverage. They amuze the stumacher of the boss with their shap ends, and then the boss laffs.

I have never saw a horse laff, but I have heard that it could be d. l.

Dunedin Advertisements.



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6 doz. Gold Chains and Alberts
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fermentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment, if the printed directions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Disorders:

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies	Scurvy
Coco-bay	Sore Heads
Chieft-foot	Fumours
Chilblains	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds and Yaws.
Gout	Cancers
Glandular Swellings	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Lumbago	Elephantiasis
Piles	Chapped Hands
Rheumatism	Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patient in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Advertisements

THE UNDERSIGNED

Begs to inform the

INHABITANTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF OTAGO

That the business hitherto carried on by him under the name and style of HAY BROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, Princes-street, Dunedin, will on and after this date be carried on by him under the name and style of

DAVID R. HAY,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin,

26th March, 1870.

N.B. With reference to the above, I beg most respectfully to inform all those who are indebted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely obliged to them if they will be kind enough to settle their accounts AT ONCE.

DAVID R. HAY.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks! Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not courage or desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of these complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without great fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Falptions of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure

And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskilful medical man, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,

Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid? Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

Dr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter: fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, of a personal interview, and the patient can retain his incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to avoid observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily—mornings before 11, and evenings before 7 and 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

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